

# Daily Tobacco Leaf-Chronicle.

VOL. 3, NO. 207

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1892.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

**A CHANGE TO MAKE - MONEY**

With working for it. Buyers gone after it.

**NEW STOCK OF GOODS**

Balance of damaged stock to be sold at once. Bound to let them go regardless of cost or value.

**McGHEE BROS.**

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**THE CELEBRATED**  
**YOUNG MAN'S HATS!**

**IN BLACK AND COLORS,**  
**Latest Spring Style**

**BLOCH & BROS.**

**Central Roller Mills,**

**MIXED FEED,**  
**CONTAINING**

**Corn Chop, Bran and Cotton Seed Meal.**

**Very fine for Stock of all kinds**  
**TRY IT.**

**For Sale by Keese & Northington,**  
**Adams & Neblett, Young & Beach and J. J. Crusman**

**COAL COAL**

We are now receiving full supplies of  
**Pittsburg,**  
**St Bernard and Diamond,**  
**Main Mountain Jellico,**  
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which we can deliver during September at Summer prices. We will be pleased to receive your orders.

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**Coulter & Ledbetter,**  
**314 and 316 Commerce St.,**  
**—MANUFACTURERS OF—**

**Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring**  
**A large stock Cypress Shingles on hand.**  
**CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**  
**Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates made**  
**—ORDERS SOLICITED.—**

### SENT TO CONGRESS

The Correspondence in the Behring Sea Matter.

Stipulations of the Expiring Modus Vivendi.

Which Was in Force Last Year, but Which Great Britain Refuses to Renew This Year—Effective Action Should Be Taken in the Matter Before the Next Fishing Season Opens.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Harrison Wednesday sent to congress the correspondence in the Behring sea matter which has accumulated since the date of the last publication, Jan. 3, 1891, and some notes of previous dates which have not hitherto been made public. It begins with a note from Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote May 4, 1891, in which he reviews the negotiations for a modus vivendi pending the result of arbitration; concessions made by the president in consequence thereof; recital of the obligations imposed on the North American company, in return for the sealing privileges which makes it necessary that they should be allowed to take a limited number of seals contrary to the claim of Great Britain that sealing should be absolutely prohibited on the seas, and submits terms of agreement on this basis.

On the next day, May 5, Sir Julian acknowledged the above, of which copy was made and the precise terms telegraphed to London. He deprecates alleged delay; refers to previous interviews; mentions the exception taken at the two occasions, that the right to kill a certain number of seals was reserved for the American company, and that modus vivendi was not to be put in force until arbitration was agreed upon and expresses satisfaction that the latter condition has been removed May 26. Mr. Atee wrote to Sir Julian, pointing out reasons for which a prompt reply is desired; revenue officers have been ordered to proceed to the fisheries and the orders would be made definite by the conclusion of an agreement. May 27 Sir Julian regrets delay and makes excuse on the ground of the lateness of the proposal.

The Modus Vivendi.

The proposal for a modus vivendi by the British government was submitted June 3. It contained the following stipulations:—

First—The government of Great Britain and of the United States shall prohibit, until May, 1892, and will, to the best of their power and ability, ensure that subjects and citizens of the two nations, respectively, and the vessels flying their respective flags shall observe that prohibition.

Second—During the period above specified the United States government shall have the right to kill 7,500 seals.

Third—Consuls may at any time be appointed to reside in the Behring sea, and the United States government will grant an "exequatur" to any such consuls.

Fourth—Unless the assent of Russia be obtained to this convention, it shall not come into operation.

On the same day Sir Julian assents to the first five stipulations, and Mr. Blaine on April 14, heretofore printed, makes a counter proposition in respect of question sixth, and of compensation for damages sustained.

The next day, June 4, Mr. Wharton, under direction of the president, proposes substitutes for subdivisions Nos. 1 and 2 of the British proposal for modus vivendi; taken exception to subdivision No. 3 relative to the appointment of consuls, and objects decidedly to the condition No. 4 of the previous assent of Russia, suggesting that the natives of both nations enforce the agreement when it is concluded. The changes submitted by Mr. Wharton's note were:

First—The government of Great Britain shall prohibit, until May, 1892, the killing of seals in all that part of Behring sea lying east, eastwardly or southwardly of the line described in Article 1 of the convention between the United States and Russia of date March 30, 1867, and will promptly take such steps as are best calculated, effectively to insure the observance of this prohibition by the subjects and conclusions of Great Britain and all vessels flying its flag.

Second—The government of the United States shall prohibit, until May, 1892, the killing of seals in that part of Behring sea now described, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands) and the government of the United States will promptly take such steps as are best calculated effectively to insure the observance of this prohibition by the citizens of the United States and the vessels flying its flag.

In further correspondence between Mr. Wharton and Sir Julian Pauncefote, and on June 15 the proclamation of the modus vivendi was issued. On the 25th of June Mr. Wharton writes to Sir Julian referring to Mr. Blaine's note of Dec. 17, 1891, proposing six questions for arbitration, and presenting at length the case of the United States in support of the sixth proposition advanced by Mr. Blaine, and on the ground that it attributed to the United States special and abnormal rights and to obviate this objection Mr. Wharton was introduced to propose the following:

Sixth—If the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have to be subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and the preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the Behring sea, the arbitrators shall determine what concurrent regulations outside of the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations shall extend, and to submit a report on that determination, the report of the joint commission, to be appointed by the respective governments, shall be laid before them, with such other evidence as either government may submit. The contracting powers furthermore agree to

co-operate in securing the adherence of other powers to such regulations.

Also to propose the following additional clause for arbitration:

Seventh—It shall be competent to the arbitrators to award such compensation as, in their judgment, shall seem equitable to the subjects or citizens of Great Britain whose vessels may have been seized by the United States in Behring sea if such seizures shall be found by the arbitrators to have been unwarranted; and it shall also be competent to the arbitrators to award to the United States such compensation as, in their judgment, shall seem equitable to any injuries resulting to the United States or to the lessees from that government of the privilege of taking seals on the Pribyloff islands, by reason of the killing of seals in the Behring sea by persons acting under the protection of the British flag, outside of the ordinary territorial limits, and since the 1st day of January, 1886, if such killing shall be found to have been an infringement of the rights of the United States.

The appointment of four commissioners to investigate all the facts having relation to seal life in Behring sea, and the measures necessary for its proper protection and preservation is agreed to in this note.

Subsequent correspondence during the latter part of June and first of July, relates to the appointment of the commissioners and arrangements for their visit to the Pribyloff islands.

On the 17th of July Sir Julian writes that Lord Salisbury thinks the seventh clause proposed June 23, prejudices the question of liability. He suggests that facts and liability both be passed on by the arbitrators. Ten days later, Mr. Wharton advises Sir Julian that the proposition is modified so as to meet Lord Salisbury's objection. A meeting later, Aug. 23, Mr. Wharton is informed by Sir Julian that the government of Great Britain can not accept the form of clause proposed on the 23d of July, and offers a new form omitting questions of compensation for liability from those to be referred to the arbitrators.

Aug. 26 Sir Julian calls Mr. Wharton's attention to the report that the killing of seals is permitted to continue although the number agreed upon—7,500—is already exceeded, the excuse being that the limitation begins with the signature of the modus vivendi agreement. Sir Julian says his government is convinced the president will not countenance any such evasion of the spirit of said agreement.

As to this point, Mr. Wharton replies, Oct. 10, that the United States agent's interpretation that the limitation should begin with the signing of the agreement, is concurred in by the United States naval officers and the consuls of both parties; a large number have been killed between that date and that of the receipt of instructions by the agent, leaving them but 3,029 to be taken "for the subsistence and care of the natives," from July 2, 1891, to May 1, 1892, the agent stating that it would be inadequate, called upon the lessee to supply the deficiency with salt m.

Recurring to the clause providing for arbitration of the question of liability and compensation for violation of United States rights in Behring sea, under date of Sept. 7, Mr. Wharton informs Sir Julian that the president insists that the question of liability must go to arbitration.

Oct. 12 he calls Sir Julian's attention to the fact that ten weeks have elapsed since the proposal for the settlement of claims for damages was submitted, and that the modus vivendi expires May 2, 1892.

Should Be Done at Once, if at All.

The president feels that if any effective action is to be taken in the matter before the next fishing season opens, it should be taken at once.

On Dec. 11, Sir Julian states that Lord Salisbury yields the point, but reserves the right of raising it before the arbitrators. Sir Julian announces that he is authorized to sign the text of the treaty.

A Message, Too.

The president's message, transmitting the Behring sea correspondence was delivered to the senate at 2:10 p. m.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the senate Wednesday Mr. Hale, acting chairman of the naval committee, reported a bill to increase the navy. He said it was substantially the same measure introduced by him Jan. 25, 1892, providing for new battle ships, gun boats and torpedo boats. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to enforce the provisions of the revised statutes in regard to Article 31 of the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain. It provides that all laws exempting from duty any articles not on the free list when the same are entered in the custom house of the United States for transit to Canada are hereby declared imperative. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Morgan also reported a resolution authorizing the committee on foreign relations to take testimony in cases where a claim is made by a citizen of the United States against a foreign government.

House.

In the house after some important business had been done, the house went into committee on the free wool bill. Mr. McMillin took the floor and opened the tariff debate.

### PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The New German Ambassador Recognized at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Dr. Von Holleben, the new German ambassador to the United States, was presented to the president Tuesday by Assistant Secretary of State Wharton. In presenting his credentials Dr. Von Holleben said:

MR. PRESIDENT—By command of his majesty, the German emperor, king of Prussia, my most gracious master, I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby his majesty accredits me as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America. The letter also expresses the good wishes which his majesty constantly entertains for the welfare and prosperity of the United States. In the United States, preparing to receive all the positions occupied by my predecessors in office, whose unexpected decease is not only deeply deplored in his own country but calls forth warm sympathy here, I beg you, Mr. President, to rest assured that it shall be my constant endeavor, as it was that of my father, and strengthen the friendly relations between Germany and the United States which have so long existed and which are constantly becoming more closely cemented. I trust, Mr. President, that you will afford me your support in the performance of this honorable task by extending the same kind treatment and the same friendly sentiments to me that you did my predecessor.

To which President Harrison responded as follows:

MR. MINISTER—It gives me pleasure to receive from you the letters of his majesty, the German emperor, king of Prussia, accrediting you as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, and to express my high appreciation of the good wishes which his majesty entertains for the welfare and prosperity of the United States. I assure you that on my part, nothing shall be left undone which may conduce to the maintenance of the good relations so long subsisting between the United States and Germany. I trust that your residence in this city may be agreeable to yourself, and I feel assured that your performance of your official duties will prove as entirely satisfactory to both governments as did that of your accomplished predecessor whose untimely decease was so greatly regretted here. I bid you welcome, Mr. Minister, to this capital.

### HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Alleged That Uncle Sam Once Tried to Buy the Congo Free State.

ANTWERP, March 10.—The Handelsblad says that the United States government recently made an offer to the king of the Belgians to purchase the Congo Free State and to defray all the expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country; also to pay an indemnity to Belgium. The paper adds that the king rejected the American government's proposal. The statement receives no credence in official circles.

The Congo river and Free State was constituted and defined by the general act of the international Congo conference of Berlin in 1885, and entered into treaties with all the great powers by which its status as a sovereign power was recognized. The territory consists of the king of the Belgians as sovereign and three departmental chiefs. On the Congo there is an administrator general under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts, among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, coffee, nuts and palm oil. Gold, copper and other metals have been discovered. The army consists of 5,624 black men commanded by European officers. The navy comprises five steamboats in the lower Congo and nine on the upper Congo, besides a small flotilla.

### VENGEANCE OF THE KAHUMA.

Four Persons Clubbed or Burned to Death by a Hawaiian Sorcerer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Honolulu advices received by steamer, report that a family of twelve persons were brought as prisoners from the Island of Lanai, Feb. 21, charged with murder. Some members of the family have three indictments against them. The story told is that remarkable curing powers had secured for Puuloa, one of the female members of the family, the reputation of a "kahuma," or one possessed of supernatural powers. Acting under the guidance of the spirit which had power over her, she beat and killed her sister with a club for daring to question her powers. The furious woman also clubbed to death her nephew, a boy six years of age, the remaining of the family acquiescing or assisting in the deed.

Brother of the woman, about thirty years of age, was then seized and held by the family while Puuloa burned him over the face and body with a flaming torch. Another man, her fourth victim, was also held by the members of the family while the woman beat him to death with a club. As a result of the crime the natives have deserted the place where the tragedy occurred.

### THE BATTLE OPENED

Against the Kentucky Lotteries by Commonwealth Attorneys.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—The first gun in the fight of the state against the Frankfort lottery was fired Tuesday morning, when Commonwealth's Attorney Parsons filed in the law and equity court a petition asking in substance the suppression of the lottery business. The petition is styled, "The Commonwealth against James J. Douglas, Owen Stuart, C. F. Tatum and the Frankfort Lottery." The new constitution prohibits lotteries, and a resolution was recently adopted by the legislature directing the attorney general to bring suit to close the lotteries under the provision of the constitution.

### Patterning After America.

LONDON, March 10.—The Great Western Corridor express for Oxford, an imitation of the vestibuled trains in American roads left London for the first time Tuesday afternoon. The coaches are joined by a closed passageway along one side. On the train are lavatories, a library, smoking parlor, etc. The train is heated by steam, and will make much of the trip at sixty miles an hour.

### JEALOUS AND DRUNK.

Consequently in a Fit Condition to Stay Sponse and Himself.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Joe Kriever shot and instantly killed his wife in a drunken and jealous rage. He then shot himself; in the head with the same revolver, and with a large knife gashed and hacked his throat in a horrible manner. Both died in a few minutes. Kriever was an Italian and lived at 83 Ewing street. He was a middle-aged man, and for some time had been dissatisfied with the conduct of the woman. Exasperated anew by some fancied wrong, his rage overcame him and he committed the awful deed.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

Congressman Holman is ill with a severe cold.

Twenty-three horses were burned in the Dexter stables at Pueblo, Colo.

Bailey Joliffe disputed an auctioneer's word at Columbus, Ind., and fell dead.

It is said that little but tariff will be heard in the national house for the next two months.

At Brazil, Ind., Mrs. Amy Biggs gave birth to a double-headed baby that lived but an hour.

Sullivan has wired his manager to cover Corbett's forfeit for a fight to take place in August or September.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Rev. E. Conway, an objectionable colored divine was forcibly banished by his congregation.

At Darlington, Wis., 250 men have been examined, but as yet no jury has been selected to try the Siebolt tracing case.

'Feet-washers' are holding a revival at Flat Rock, Ind., and the crowds are so large that the church will not contain them.

The president has signed the bill for the relief of Aquilla Jones, late postmaster at Indianapolis, who sustained a loss of \$2,638 by robbery.

The disagreement between the New Orleans longshoremen and the stevedores has been amicably adjusted and the strikers have resumed work.

The members of the Presbyterian church of Hiawatha, Kan., held a prayer meeting to pray that the world's fairs gates would not be opened on Sunday.

Near Findlay, O., a nitro-glycerine magazine exploded, damaging several farm-houses in the vicinity and breaking thousands of panes of glass. No one was hurt.

J. D. White, a railway mail clerk at Detroit, has confessed to having stolen over fifty letters and packages in the last three months. Decoy letters were used.

A bill was introduced in the New Jersey legislature the purpose of which is to legalize the device whereby the Reading railroad recently absorbed several competing lines.

Bishop Horstman has arrived at Cleveland to take charge of the Roman Catholic diocese, succeeding Bishop Gilmore. He brings with him twenty-six Philadelphia priests.

### SHOT TO DEATH.

Three Negro Desperadoes by a Mob at Memphis.

Were Leaders of the Saturday Night Outrage.

Through Strategy Entrance is Gained to the Jail—Several Negroes Secured, Three of Whom the Next Morning Are Found at the Outskirts of the City Riddled with Bullets.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—At 3 a. m. Wednesday a mob, which it seems was quietly organized, broke into the Shelby county jail for the purpose of lynching the negroes that were concerned in Saturday night's trouble at "The Curve."

The mob knocked on the big iron gate in the high stone wall surrounding the jail, and called loudly for Keeper O'Donnel.

"What do you want?" came O'Donnel's voice from the jail door.

"We have a prisoner here; open the gate."

"All right." And he came down the walk and opened the gate.

In an instant he found himself pushed most unceremoniously aside and while two of the mob held him tightly against the wall their fellows filed into the jail.

The two members of the mob then forced O'Donnel to give up the keys to the cells in which were the negroes, and in a moment had them in their power. They were soon hurried out of the jail, all being masked men. The men secured Calvin McDowell, Tom Moss and Will Stuart, the leaders of the negro "gang," and rushing them out of jail, quickly disappeared with them.

There were twenty-seven in the jail, charged with assault with intent to kill, for the ambush and shooting down of four deputies, who tried to arrest a negro Saturday night at "The Curve," for a minor offense.

The mob placed ropes around the necks of Moss, Stuart and McDowell and hurried them from the jail across the railroad track to a lonely place in the outskirts.

Shot to Death.

The negroes were then placed together, and in less than three seconds over twenty-five rifle shots rang out, and the negroes fell, dying almost instantly. The mob then quickly dispersed and it was not until daylight that the extent of the lynching was realized. Early risers were horrified to find the bodies of three negroes lying on the ground, all riddled by bullets. Two other negro rioters are missing, and the belief is that their bodies will be found later.

Cause of the Lynching.

"The Curve" is a suburb of Memphis. A race trouble arose some time ago, and the blacks threatened to "clear out the white trash." The latter appealed to the law for protection, and deputy sheriffs were sent Saturday night to arrest several negroes. The parties wanted were found at a grocery store kept by McDowell. The officers entered the store, when the blacks opened fire on them with shotguns. Deputy Bob Harwood fell, badly wounded in the face and shoulder. Deputy Charles Cole was shot in the shoulder and face. Deputy E. A. Yergler got a severe scalp wound.

They returned the fire with their pistols and the blacks fled. In the meantime the force entering the back door found themselves confronted by a dozen blacks armed with guns. Before they could fire the deputies charged among them and beat them into submission with their clubbed revolvers. The ring-leaders were arrested.

### STATE RIGHTS.

The Question Stirred Up by Uncle Sam in the Carolinas.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—The United States authorities are interfering with Governors Holt, of North Carolina, and Tillman, of South Carolina.

Last fall John W. Hastie, George Stiggall, Frank Pierce and Will Benton, revenue officers, arrested Henry and Monroe Hightower in Chesterfield county, S. C., for violating the revenue laws in North Carolina and carried them to Monroe, N. C., for imprisonment.

These officers were only indicted for assault and battery and for riot, but were not captured until with a few days, when they were imprisoned in Monroe.

The governor of South Carolina demanded them of Governor Holt and the requisition was granted. Now the United States authorities step in to summon the prisoners and officers to appear before Judge Dick at Greenvboro, N. C. As the question of state's rights is involved, the outcome of the case will be watched with much interest.

### PROHIBITION IN IOWA

Practically Killed by the Adoption of a Local Option Bill.

DES MOINES, March 10.—The Iowa prohibition law was practically wiped out of existence Tuesday. The state senate, by a vote of 27 to 22, adopted the Gatch bill, which allows county option, each community being given the right to settle the liquor question for itself by elections to take place not oftener than every five years. The matter can be brought up only on petition of one-fifth of the legal voters. Three Republican senators sided with a number of Democrats in passing the bill. There is little doubt that the measure will receive the approval of Governor Boies and become a statute. An acrimonious debate preceded the final roll-call, the question at issue being as to where rested the political responsibility for the bill. The announcement of the vote was received quietly, but with signs of relief by the big audience present.

### Fatal Encounter.

VIENNA, March 10.—A fatal encounter is reported between a band of Albanians and a party of Montenegrins near the frontier of Montenegro, at Kolaschin. The Albanians, about forty in number, were escorting a wedding party and fired off their guns in celebration of the event. One of the bullets struck a Montenegrine, who was engaged with a number of others in building a bridge. The Montenegrines were greatly excited, and having their guns handy, they fired upon the wedding party, killing and wounding a number of them. A border vendetta is feared as the result.